

NINETY-SIXTH YEAR.

SUNDAY, MORNING, MARCH 6, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MRS. SARTORIS AND DAUGHTER
OUT AGAIN AFTER ILLNESS

Both Able to Leave Their Rooms for First Time in Six Weeks, the Mother Having Suffered From Grip and Miss Rosemary From Measles—Delighted Over Approaching Marriage of Captain Algonzo Sartoris, Who Has Not Yet Sailed for Paris.



MISS ROSEMARY SARTORIS.
Granddaughter of General U. S. Grant. She has just recovered from an attack of measles, but was able to be out yesterday.

For the first time in six weeks Mrs. N. Grant Sartoris and her daughter, Miss Rosemary, were able to be out yesterday, after a severe attack of grip on Mrs. Sartoris's part and a case of measles which afflicted Miss Sartoris.

For more than a month Mrs. Sartoris and her daughter have been confined to their apartments at the Grand Avenue Hotel and have been compelled to decline all social engagements. It was a rather wearisome illness for each of the ladies, and the permission of their physician to release them from the indoor confinement was welcomed gladly.

Mrs. Sartoris attended Mrs. Langtry's matinee at the Century Theater and Miss Rosemary had a drive through the park and called on several friends.

Mrs. Sartoris enjoyed the matinee greatly. Mrs. Langtry is a great favorite with Mrs. Sartoris, and they have been friends for several years.

That which is giving Mrs. Sartoris the greatest pleasure at the present time, however, is the prospective marriage of her son, Captain Algonzo Sartoris, to Miss Germaine Cecile Nourfard of Paris.

"I do not hesitate to break my rule not to talk to the press," said Mrs. Sartoris yesterday, "to express my unqualified delight at the coming wedding of my son to Miss Nourfard. I knew her grandfather when I was quite a child. He was Sir Charles Halle, the well-known English musician, and I have not taken more de-

light in anything for years than in the fact that Algonzo is to marry Germaine. "The fact that he was received into the Roman Catholic faith was by no means a sudden decision. He had been contemplating that for a long time, irrespective of his engagement. The announcement that Algonzo has sailed from New York is unfortunately somewhat premature, for I hear from him to-day that he, also, is somewhat under the weather and will be compelled to postpone his sailing until some time the coming week."

Mrs. Sartoris speaks with delight of her stay in St. Louis.

"I cannot but feel," she said, "that much of the kindness that is shown to me here is on my father's account, but I accept it for both our sakes with gladness. I have always liked St. Louis. There are so many pretty homes and so many kind people here."

When it was suggested that Mrs. Sartoris's arrival had given rise to many ambitious suggestions as to positions in the management of the World's Fair, she laughed and said:

"Oh, no. I had no thought of anything but coming here to see the winter, and while I hope to stay and see the Fair opened, I expect to return to New York early in the summer."

With a touch of pathos in her voice she referred to the great love she had found in St. Louis for her father and the grateful memory in which he is held.

DECLARES GENIUSES SHOULD NOT WED.

Woman Writer Is Convinced That Irrepressible Temperament Is Necessary to Art.

Chicago, March 5.—According to Mrs. Kate Upton Clark, an Eastern writer, who talked yesterday to the North End Art Club on "The Relation Between Art and Morals," the way to be happy, though a genius, is never to marry.

Emotion is the outpouring of genius that knows neither conventions nor restrictions, nor so-called morals, and the person of genius who marries imagines his helpmate lacks sympathy and has a tendency to "nag."

"The poet's wife," said Mrs. Clark, "does not care for poetry after the first week any more than the grocer's boy does for figs. She never wishes to tell of the neighborhood gossip, but she interrupts some great thought of her husband. Then he imagines he is being of sympathy and looks for it in the wives and daughters of his neighbors, and if he be handsome, he usually finds it. The genius should not marry. A woman wants her husband, not his art."

"Genius is insanity," said Mrs. Clark. "In order to be great it takes a great deal of time in a world of deep emotion. It is hard for people of artistic temperament to conform to ordinary rules. Thus, divorces, suicides, drunkenness and impulsive views are found among people of genius. The irrepressible temperament seems to be absolutely necessary to art."

TO PRESERVE THE TREES.

Civic Improvement League Asks That Forester Be Appointed.

A movement to have the city appoint a forester has been started by the Civic Improvement League.

The Tree Planting Committee of the league called on Mayor Wells Friday to confer with him regarding the advisability of appointing a city forester or providing for a similar office. The purpose will be to preserve the trees along the streets and in the parks in a systematic manner.

In its investigation, the league found that the powers of the city regarding trees on the streets are uncertain. In other cities which have foresters the city has the right to plant trees and to assess the benefits against the property owners.

H. C. Irish, Leo C. Dziatko, Professor W. J. Steens and Doctor Hermann Von Schenke are the members of the Tree Planting Committee.

President C. P. Walbridge will make a detailed report of the league's work for the last year at the second annual meeting, which will be held at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening in the lecture hall in the Central Y. M. C. A. building at Franklin and Grand avenues. Stereoscopic views of the league's work will be shown.

DEMAND FURTHER
INVESTIGATION OF
POSTAL FRAUDS.

Democratic Members of House Committee on Post Office Affairs File a Minority Report.

THOROUGH INQUIRY DESIRED.

Declare Revelations Make It Difficult to Conceal That Corruption Existed in One Department Alone.

METHOD CONDUCTING TO FRAUD

Representative Moon Protests Against Railway Mail Subsidies and the 50-Year Lease of Railway Mail Facilities.

Washington, March 5.—The report on the Post Office appropriation bill containing a summary of the contents of the bill made public at the time of its completion, was filed in the House to-day.

The report is accompanied by a statement of the views of the minority signed by Representatives Moon, Griggs, Cowherd, Finley and Klutz, all Democrats.

Mr. Moon also submitted views of his own, condemning railway mail subsidies and the provision in the bill for the lease for fifty years of Post Office facilities of the New York Central Railway in New York City.

CONDUCTING TO FRAUD.

In the minority report proper an investigation of the Post-Office Department is urged. The conclusions of the House investigation are made part of the report, which is declared to be a disclosure of "startling corruption in the division investigated and a method of doing business naturally conducive to fraud."

The minority report then states that this investigation was confined largely to one division and it is impossible to say whether or not the same corrupt methods obtain in other divisions.

The business intercourse between the divisions make such a condition possible, it says, and some system of checks is recommended so that fraud could not easily be accomplished.

INVESTIGATION NEEDED.

The minority report concludes on this subject:

"In view of the interesting report mentioned and of the hearings, and of the detailed proof furnished by the department to the committee of improper conduct of Post-Office officials and of the charges against other divisions of the department, and the imperfect methods of obtaining facts as to the conduct of affairs in that office, it would seem to be the part of wisdom that the House should proceed to a full and complete investigation of the Post-Office Department in all of its branches, for the betterment of the service, the prevention of frauds and the general protection of the public interest."

DEMAND INVESTIGATION OF JENKINS'S CONDUCT.

Linn County Citizens Ask His Removal From Arbitration Board If "Indian" Charges Are True.

Brookfield, Mo., March 5.—The following petition, signed by several hundred citizens of Brookfield and Linn County, mostly Democrats, was sent to Governor Dockery to-day:

Whereas, it is charged that one of your appointees, Frank Walsh, member of the State Board of Arbitration, joined with a mob of "Indians," outlaws and thugs, who went from the city of St. Louis to Chicago, Mo., on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1904, and broke up a meeting of law-abiding citizens; therefore,

We, the undersigned citizens of the State, who believe in law and order, and that the fair name of Missouri should not be blemished, do most earnestly petition your Excellency to fully investigate the actions of said Thomas M. Jenkins, and if true, that he be removed from the office of arbitrator, and that you do remove him and said Thomas M. Jenkins, from any and all positions of honor and trust that he holds in this State.

WALSH AFTER THE "MACHINE."

Hires a Hall for a Speech at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., March 5.—Mayor Reed and Frank Walsh, member of the State Board of Arbitration, held a meeting to-night. Walsh had hired a hall for a speech at Kansas City, Mo., and had three less desirable halls by hiring them also and locking the doors. Walsh then had to speak in a second-rate academy of music on a side street. By one authority he had 125 people packed in it, and the Mayor said he was surprised to see other curious persons, who took the trouble to count, Walsh made a savage attack on the "machine."

"They are not for Reed, though," he said, "because of real affection. A low-browed prisoner once was complimented by a visiting missionary for fondling a rat. 'Why do you love the little rat man?' the missionary asked, tenderly. 'Because it bit the warden,' replied the prisoner. The machine is for your man, Reed, because he bit the man who said words was an issue, and that is the real reason."

GROFF'S MOTION OVERRULED.

Receives Same Sentence as His Brother, Machen and Lorenz.

Washington, March 5.—Justice Pritchard to-day overruled the motion of Samuel A. Groff, one of the recently convicted defendants in the Post-Office trials, and sentenced him to two years in the Missouri Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$10,000, sentence to begin on arrival at the Penitentiary. Groff immediately furnished bond for \$20,000, pending an appeal.

BARRINGTON DECLARED GUILTY OF MURDER
IN THE FIRST DEGREE BY JURY AT CLAYTON.

Defendant, Affected by Verdict, Declines to Make a Statement, While Crowd on Outside of Court-Room Cheers—Mrs. McCann Silent.

The jury in the case against F. Seymour Barrington returned a verdict at 11:15 o'clock last night finding the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.

The case went to the jury at 8 o'clock. After the jurors retired some time was spent in reading the instructions. It is understood that the jurors were unanimous in their opinion as to his guilt on the first ballot.

As soon as the verdict was announced the attorneys for Barrington entered a motion for a new trial.

Barrington was downstairs when the verdict was read and refused to make a statement. He was taken to the Clayton jail.

Mrs. McCann, wife of the murdered man, was in the Courtroom when the verdict was returned, and was in a room adjoining the courtroom. She made no remark when informed of the jury's findings.

DEMONSTRATION ON OUTSIDE.

When Judge McElhinney was informed that the jury was ready to report he warned the spectators in the courtroom that any one making a demonstration or shouting when the verdict was read would be punished for contempt of court. When the verdict was read there was silence in the courtroom.

A crowd was standing in front of the Courtroom, and when the news of the verdict was communicated to them there was shouting, which continued for several minutes. The crowd then dispersed.

John L. Stange, foreman of the jury, announced to the court that a verdict had been reached, and after it was read, Judge McElhinney asked all the jurors if that was their verdict. An affirmative answer was given.

Barrington was charged with the murder of James P. McCann at Bonfils on the night of June 13, 1902. The case was on trial eleven days.

Most of the day was consumed by the delivery of Judge McElhinney's instructions to the jury and by the arguments of counsel for State and defense.

The feature of the day was the breaking down of Mrs. J. P. McCann during a recital of how her supposed husband came to his death. Her soba disturbed the trial and called for laughter on the part of women who again showed Barrington's popularity with the feminine element among the spectators. Mrs. McCann was finally led from the courtroom.

The largest crowd since the beginning of the trial was present during the day, as it was thought that an early verdict would be the result of the day's proceedings.

No limit was placed on the length of the arguments, and this was taken advantage of by Barrington's lawyers.

It was thought in the morning that the case would get to the jury before 6 o'clock last night. At that time, however, Attorney Shelby Grover, Barrington's senior counsel, was only in the heart of his pleadings, and a recess was taken for supper.

One of the main arguments advanced in Barrington's defense, The Christian spirit of the jurors was appealed to incessantly, and Attorney Grover besought them not to judge without weighing the evidence submitted thoroughly. He reminded them continually that they knew not the day nor the hour that they would stand before the Almighty asking for justice at his hands.

Judge McElhinney's instructions were lengthy, and it was said, liberal in the face of the strong circumstantial case woven about the defendant.

COURT'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The instructions provided for a verdict of murder in the first degree, punishable by death sentence, murder in the second degree, to which is attached a penalty of not less than ten years and perhaps a life sentence in the Penitentiary, and for acquittal.

Provide there was no possibility of a doubt in the minds of each and every one of the jurors as to the guilt of the defendant, instructions were given for a verdict of murder in the first degree if it was found in the evidence that Barrington had killed McCann in the heat of passion and with malice aforethought.

In case it was the unanimous opinion of the jury that Barrington killed McCann without deliberation, the second-degree verdict was to be imposed.

If there was any doubt in the minds of the jury that the body found at Bonfils was not that of James P. McCann, the court instructed for acquittal.

It was almost noon when the State opened its arguments with Attorney Richard Grover, who had been called to the bar by the court. He was the most abused man in the world or he was the most colossal villain on the face of the globe.

He began by bringing out incidents in the case to show that Barrington started soon after he made the acquaintance of McCann to pry into his domestic affairs.

At one period the attorney shook his finger in Barrington's face and called him a disciple of the devil. This was objected to by the court.

He recited incidents which had been testified to, to show that Barrington had little regard for truth, and he argued that Barrington, from the time he met McCann, planned to get possession of his home.

The trip to Bonfils was rehearsed in harrowing detail.

ARGUMENT FOR DEFENSE.

Wilfred Jones, junior counsel, followed and spoke to the jurors until 3:45 o'clock, when Shelby Grover began the main defense of the prisoner.

Absence of motive was one of his main pleas. He showed where Barrington had received money from McCann on many occasions, and argued that McCann alive was worth infinitely more to his client than he was dead. He brought up incidents where Barrington was known to have borrowed, and it was not necessary for the defendant to have killed McCann in order to gain possession of money.

He held that it was possible that some great hoax was being played, and that evidence against Barrington had been manufactured by persons interested in the case.

He decided that it could not have been possible for the watch and ring to have stayed on the dashboard of the patrol wagon in its trip from the Courtroom to the point where the jewelry was found, three miles away, and insisted that it had been placed there by enemies of the defendant.

He recited remarkable stories of cir-



F. SEYMOUR BARRINGTON.
Who was declared guilty of the murder of James P. McCann.

cumstantial evidence, all of which he likened to Barrington, who stood charged with a crime to which there were no eye-witnesses.

Attorney Grover finished at 7:30 o'clock. He was followed by Prosecuting Attorney Roland T. Johnston.

Johnston made an appeal for conviction and closed his argument at 8:30 o'clock. The jury then retired.

CLEVELAND DENIES
UNFOUNDED REPORTS

Declares He Did Not Say He Had No Hope of Democrats Nominating "Decent" Man.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 5.—"Gratuitous misinformation, to use no stronger phrase," was the reply of former President Cleveland to the published statement that he had told a friend he saw no hope that the Democratic party will nominate a "decent" Democrat as its candidate for the presidency.

"I have written and believe just the contrary," said Mr. Cleveland. "Recently, in an article on what I conceive to be the outlook for the party, I stated: 'Surely these conditions, together with the broken pledges and forgotten promises of reform that vex the sight on every side, not only abundantly explain the public distrust and fear prevailing everywhere in the land, but suggest that, in such stretch of political weather, those of our fellow citizens who thoughtfully and conscientiously look for the kind of government to be entrusted to the United States may be offered them by a patriotic and conservative Democracy.'"

"Since I wrote that I have not changed my mind, and I would certainly in any event justify myself by an expression of the kind implied in the statement."

Of the international relations with the United States and South America, Mr. Cleveland spoke in general terms.

"I see no reason to maintain a different opinion now from the one I held at the time the Venezuelan message was written," he said. "I have always believed that the attitude of the United States toward the countries of South America having a similar form of government should be patient and considerate, rather than hostile."

"In our attitude of leader, therefore, it is the bounden duty of the government to enforce the collection of claims against Nicaragua, it will be remembered the assurances that at the proper time the claims would be paid and it will be remembered that the claims were paid."

"In our attitude of leader, therefore, it is the bounden duty of the government to see to it that nothing shall arise to interrupt the friendly relations existing between the United States and the South American Governments. When anything of the kind does arise it is most unfortunate."

Mr. Cleveland absolutely declined to discuss the present political phases of the Democratic party.

GENERAL VELEZ
DEFEATS REYES.

Elected President of Colombia by a Majority of Eleven Votes—Official Announcement July 3.

Bogota, Colombia, March 5.—The result of the presidential election is that General Joaquin Velez has a majority of 11 votes over General Rafael Reyes.

The fact must be officially declared by the Electoral Committee on July 3 next.

Reyes, who was elected in 1900, was defeated by Velez in 1902. Velez was elected in 1903, and was defeated by Reyes in 1904.

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BRIDE REFUSED
TO SWEAR FALSELY.

Miss Sterlecker Insists Upon Walter H. Riley Telling Real Residence.

BOTH ELOPE TO SPRINGFIELD.

Stated That Common Sense Told Her Truthful Answers Were Necessary to License Clerk's Questions.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Springfield, Ill., March 5.—Desiring that her marriage be kept a secret, yet unwilling to make a false affidavit as to her place of residence, Della C. Sterlecker of St. Louis, who eloped to Springfield to-day with Walter H. Riley, also of St. Louis, quarreled with her intended husband over the matter. The little woman conquered Riley and he yielded to her wishes.

It appears that Riley told the girl they did not have to give their right addresses. Although she felt confident that they did, she concluded to await developments. The pair came into the clerk's office, and when the clerk asked the groom where they were from he said they lived in St. Joseph. The clerk inserted this in the certificate, and while he was writing it he heard Miss Sterlecker severely reprimanding Riley in an undertone. After the license had been filed in, and the clerk explained that it contained the ages, place of residence, that they were unmarried and not related, he called upon them to swear to it.

Riley held up his right hand and made affidavit that it was correct, when the girl stamped her foot and said she would not make a false affidavit. She then told the clerk that they did not live in St. Joseph, Mo., but were residents of St. Louis.

The clerk tore the license into bits and, turning to the young man, warned him of the solemnity of an oath, and told him that it was necessary to give his right address. He said that they were sworn.

"I knew all along that you had that to do," said the girl.

"Why, have you ever been married before?" asked the clerk.

"No, but common sense teaches me that," said the girl.

The clerk then wrote out another license. The couple refused to give their street and house numbers in St. Louis. Riley paid the usual fee of \$1.25 for the license and he and the girl left the office. Miss Sterlecker gave her age as 15 years. She is exceptionally pretty. Riley said he is 23 years old.

WOMAN THROWN
FROM STREET CAR

Trucks Leave Track, Hurling Mrs. Victoria Dean From Rear Platform to Street.

Mrs. Victoria A. Dean, 50 years old, a widow, living at No. 2374 Carr street, received a deep scalp wound, besides internal injuries, as the result of a Page avenue car leaving the tracks at Fourteenth street and Washington avenue yesterday afternoon.

The car, which was in charge of Motor-man William Prington and Conductor E. F. McCarthy, was going east on Washington avenue, and when near Fourteenth street slackened its speed. When directly in front of Fourteenth street the rear truck left the tracks and the car swung around at right angles with the tracks.

Mrs. Dean was standing on the rear platform waiting for the car to stop that she might alight. The force of the car leaving the tracks threw her from the platform to the street. While lying on the ground the car brushed over her, inflicting a scalp wound about two inches deep in the back of her head, and fracturing her body. She afterwards complained that her back ached, and it is feared that she has sustained internal injuries.

Mrs. Dean was carried to a drug store and Doctor U. S. Boone of Fourteenth and Olive streets was called. He dressed her wounds and sent her to the St. John's Hospital. Doctor Boone stated that Mrs. Dean's injuries would not prove serious unless the injuries to her spine should grow worse.

SHOE MEN ON TROLLEY RIDE.

Goodfellow-Brooks Salesmen and Their Friends Visit Exposition.

The Goodfellow-Brooks Shoe Company entertained a large number of salesmen, and many invited guests, with a trolley ride on the special car to the World's Fair grounds yesterday afternoon.

The party was in charge of E. S. and E. W. Brooks and included about thirty salesmen, besides merchants, including W. H. Barron of Pineville, La.; W. T. Rogers of New Albany, Miss.; Miss R. B. Hodges of Birmingham, Ala.; W. A. Liddell of New Albany, E. A. Britton of Republic, Mo.; and J. H. McCabe of De Kalb, Tex.

The salesmen included T. C. Cook, A. B. Crouch, J. D. Reynolds, J. E. Edmondson, W. T. Gilliam, J. J. Rogers, C. C. Coffey, T. F. Shell, W. R. Belcher, H. H. Murchison, H. B. Massey, E. E. Toney, Oscar Reed, H. B. Smith, I. A. Smith, W. S. Warren, H. S. Rumsey, H. O. Hara and V. H. Brooks.

WIELD PISTOLS AND KNIVES.

One Man Dead and One Wounded in Iowa Fight.

Winterest, Ia., March 5.—After a terrible fight, in which pistols and knives were freely used, John Thornborough, a young married man, living near here, shot and instantly killed Fred Peacock, and perhaps fatally wounded Peacock's father, a man of 60 years.

Thornborough is terribly gashed about the neck and face, but will recover. He is in jail under a charge of murder.

The fatal fight grew out of an effort upon the part of Thornborough to induce his wife from whom he is separated, to leave the Peacock home and accompany him.